

ENLIST FOR THE WAR AGAINST THE JINGOS

No. 169 If No. 170 appears on your address label, your subscription expires next week. Do not fail to renew.

# AMERICAN SOCIALIST

SPECIAL TWO-PAGE ISSUE. Rush in your order for the special two-page issue of The American Socialist. See the announcement at the bottom of this page. Help Meyer London, the lone Socialist congressman, fight the jingos!

VOL. II. No. 29.

304

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916

50c per year; \$4.00 per year outside United States; 25c for 40 weeks in Clubs of 4 or more except in Chicago

## LONE SOCIALIST IN CONGRESS EXPOSES WORLD CRIME OF PREPAREDNESS, MILITARISM AND WAR

WASHINGTON.—Declaring that the United States is menaced by no foreign power and that agitation for increases in the army and navy is the result primarily of artificial stimulation emanating from private manufacturers of munitions of war, Representative Meyer London, Socialist, denounced preparedness in the House, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

He declared that, unless the war was terminated soon, it would be followed by the bloodiest and most gigantic revolution in history. He insisted that the time for peace had arrived and urged favorable consideration of his resolution for international peace, introduced on the first day of the current session.

Throughout the address, which lasted almost forty-five minutes, London was followed with closest attention by his colleagues, who interrupted frequently with applause. In the galleries, spectators bent forward as if eager to catch every word of the Socialist Congressman, and bursts of applause were suppressed by attendants.

When London had concluded his address, his time was extended to answer questions from his colleagues. Reluctantly the Socialist was permitted to leave the floor. The business before the House pressed for attention.

The "question box," which reminded one of the wind-up of a rousing street corner meeting, was even more interesting than the address itself. Questions were asked, not in a spirit of controversy, but as if the representatives propounding them were earnestly solicitous of being informed. Their attitude indicated that they regarded the Socialist as one qualified to speak with authority, and his answers were in the main received with expressions of satisfaction and approval.

When London left the speaker's box he was surrounded by Democrats and Republicans, who congratulated him heartily. His speech in full as published in The Congressional Record, omitting the questions and answers that followed, which will appear in next week's issue of The American Socialist, was as follows:

Under a special order of the House the gentleman from New York (Mr. London) is recognized for 45 minutes.

MR. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, we are all more or less the creatures of environment. The word "preparedness" seems to be on the lips of everyone. We all talk preparedness.

Nobody asks the question what is this preparedness for, what are we to prepare against, whom we are to prepare against. It seems but logical that when we use the word "preparedness" the question whom and against what are we to prepare should immediately suggest itself.

Modern wars are wars of more than one nation against another. They are wars of combinations of groups of nations. When we now talk about being prepared we must imply preparation against the contingency of fighting a combination of nations.

If it was possible for revolutionary France to ally herself with the most reactionary nation in Europe, with the absolute monarchy of Russia; if it was possible for England, that has given to the world the free Republic of the United States and the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia, and has laid the foundation of constitutional law—if it was possible for England to ally herself with

Russian czarism, what is there to prevent a combination of France, England, Germany, Japan, Russia, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, and all other powers against the United States?

And if we are to prepare we should prepare against a possible combination of all European powers. We would then have to construct a navy large enough to fight the combined navies of the world. We would have to build up an army larger than any that has ever been organized in this or any other country.

MONEY IN PREPAREDNESS. WHAT IS this talk of preparedness all about? Let us analyze it. I will waste no time in proving that there is money in the manufacture of munitions.

Of course, there is money in it. The manufacturer of munitions has an elastic conscience. A man who can make profits out of the business of manufacturing death-dealing instruments has a conscience that will adapt itself to anything. He will buy officials, he will corrupt, he will acquire and control newspapers, he will influence ministers of the gospel, he will defile all political life.

In the manufacture of munitions there is no soul. I am not interested in the question of how much profit there is in the manufacture of death-bringing munitions. One thing is certain, and that is, that no matter how the war results the business of manufacturing munitions will be taken out of private hands in every civilized country of the world and become a Government function. (Applause.)

LASHES IMPERIALISTS. WHEN YOU investigate this matter of preparedness you will find that the manufacturers of munitions have the largest share in creating this sentiment, but they are not the exclusive authors of it.

There are other elements, there is the insidious conspiracy, the secretive element of the American imperialist. These are the elements which are responsible for the acquisition of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico in 1898. These are the captains of industry who undertook to be the

guardians of the American people. They are the men who want to influence world affairs. They are the men who seek foreign markets and foreign colonies. They have not the courage to say so, but they would like to have an army and a navy large enough to be able to coerce Europe, to be able to coerce the rest of the world into yielding to American capital new spheres of influence, new colonies, new empires.

The 600,000 noble men who responded to the call of President McKinley in the Spanish-American War believed they were fighting to liberate oppressed Cuba. That was the belief of the men who were sacrificing their lives, but Uncle Sam's imperialists immediately proceeded to reward themselves, were quick to take advantage of the movement of liberation, acquiring Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and by tying a string to Cuba, Capitalism rewarded itself without delay. These imperialist elements are behind the preparedness movement.

There is a third element. There are the old women of both sexes—frightened, scared out of their wits, honestly believing that somebody is going to visit them, and they see in every bird an aeroplane and in every fish a submarine. They would like to change every ferryboat into a dreadnaught and prepare to fight, fight, fight.

There is a fourth element, and that is the political element. There is the Republican Party, the minority party to-day. They are trying to play a trick on the Democrats, and the Democrats are just stupid enough to fall into the trap. (Laughter.) The Republicans know well that an increase of the Army and Navy requires additional taxation.

HITS TARIFF FARCE. I HEARD the discussion on the tariff, a discussion which is only about a hundred and twenty-five years old, and I was greatly interested when they delivered those political tariff chestnuts.

They know and we all know that the war is largely responsible for the cutting down of the revenue from the tariff. They also know that the war has, to a great extent, upset American industry.

They know that as a result of the prohibition movement there has been a diminution of revenue from a source which was considered a pretty good Democratic source, because there was a time when the saloon was the only university and inspiration of the Democratic Party (laughter), but that has been changed. In New York, however, it is still largely the only college that a Democrat attends. (Renewed laughter.)

They know well that revenues have diminished because of conditions over

which the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, or, for that matter, the Government of the United States itself has no control, and they know that agitation for preparedness will compel the Democratic majority in Congress to assume the responsibility for imposing additional and burdensome taxes, and they want you to put revenue stamps on everything and everybody—and then they will go out with the slogan, "Lick stamps or lick the Democrats." (Laughter.) Look out for that preparedness talk and agitation.

SOCIALISTS WARNED EUROPE. AS A Socialist, I consider it a great privilege to have the opportunity to explain the attitude of the socialist movement on the subject of war. I am in a better position than you Democrats or Republicans. I can speak honestly and conscientiously on the subject, because, beginning with the year 1871, the socialists warned Europe against this very war.

You take the literature of the socialist movement of 1871, right after the Franco-Prussian War, take the prediction of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialist thought, and see what he said. He warned against the danger of acquiring Alsace Lorraine, and he said:

Whoever is not totally stupefied by the noise of the moment must realize that the war of 1870 bears in its womb the necessity of a war with Russia. If they (the German imperialists) take Alsace-Lorraine, then Russia and France will make war on Germany.

In another manifesto, issued immediately after the Franco-Prussian War, Marx said:

Do the Teutonic patriots seriously believe that the independence of France, the liberty and peace of Europe can be secured by driving France into the arms of Russia?

In the international socialist congresses, and in all of the parliaments of the world, the socialists pointed to the danger of large armies and navies.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman care to be interrupted?

Mr. LONDON. I prefer not to. I will try to conclude 10 minutes before my allotted time, so as to afford an opportunity for questions, which I will endeavor to answer. I have not yet learned to write out a speech. I have a great deal of collected material which is not quite in shape. I will be glad to answer any questions later.

In all the congresses, in all the parliaments, the socialist movement opposed an increase of armaments, and pointed to the presence of large armies as a most serious menace to the peace of the world.

There exists among the great masses of people a notion, that the present war is an accident, that somebody became crazy, particularly that a certain ruler with a long military mustache became crazy, and that all is to be blamed upon that half-crowned individual. That is absurd. That is baby talk; that is talk that you get from the headlines of newspapers. Reason the thing out, study it, and you will find that this war is not an accident.

This war is the direct result of a serious clash of economic interests of nations. It represents the struggle of nations, each of which is an economic unit, seeking expansion and seeking free and full development. Poor little Serbia wanted access to the Adriatic so as not to be crushed by prohibitive tariffs.

Russia, with hundreds of miles of land to one mile of sea, without a single warm sea port, with a population of 190,000,000 people, covering one-ninth of the habitable globe, wanted to have a warm seaport. That is a sensible and justifiable demand for a nation.

Germany, with her wonderful civilization, culture, Germany, with her splendid literature and philosophy, with her magnificent industrial development, with an intelligent, educated, working class—Germany was seeking opportunity for expansion; she wanted to increase her colonies. Her ambitions collided with those of Great Britain, which tried to retain the possession of her wonderful colonies all over the world. So it was not an accident.

The moment when the war took place might not have been foreseen, but the war itself was foreseen and was inevitable with armies serving as the handmaid of industry. It was primarily an economic struggle, an outward expression of economic conflict. Of course, it was a conflict in which other factors entered, as they do in all human life. There are so many forces in the economic and political life of nations. There was in it the element of prejudice and race hatred; and every fool can at any time utilize national and race hatred for any vile purpose. (Applause.) There was national and race prejudice.

Organizing armies for its protection Europe has prepared the means of its own destruction. The greater the army, gentlemen, the smaller is the people which has that army. (Applause.)

EASY TO BE PATRIOT. THE GREATER the American Army, the greater the American Navy will be of which the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Mr. Gardner) talked so much, the smaller will be the American people. (Applause.)

In all parliaments we protested against the war. The socialists have no apology to make history. The socialists could not stop the war for the very simple reason that there were not enough of them. They did their best, and they spoke honestly and not as patriots.

I do not know—people talk about patriotism as something big. It is very easy to be a patriot; every fool can be a patriot. Every rogue can proclaim himself a patriot; every blackguard can sing a national hymn and wave a flag. It takes a manly man to live a life of devotion and sacrifice for the best ideals of his country. (Applause.)

That is the only kind of patriotism I recognize. I do not know what Americanism means to others, but to me Americanism means not only an opportunity to do better than the rest of the world, but the imperative duty to be nobler than the rest of the world. (Applause.)

The socialists were the real patriots and well-wishers of the people, as they everywhere opposed the war.

Little Serbia had one or two socialist representatives. Only a month or two before the Balkan war the representative of the socialist movement in Serbia delivered these significant and prophetic words:

We are opposed to war among the people of the Balkans not only because that war will be bloody and horrible, not only because it will ruin the Balkans, but because the war will not fail to bring about the intervention of the great capital States, and that intervention may mean a general conflagration in Europe, colossal bloodshed, and the disappearance of economic and political gains due to the efforts of previous generations working for centuries to realize them.

That was said in 1912. How prophetic.

The one Socialist representative in the Parliament of Serbia had the courage to speak boldly and openly against the "patriots" against the real enemies of the people, against men who sought to plunge Serbia into war, altho it threatened to bring about the general destruction of European civilization.

During the first Balkan war the international socialist movement found it necessary to call a special congress of the socialists of the world. In the resolutions which they adopted they warned the English working class, they warned the German people, against the artificially stimulated hatred between the German and the English people. The congress adopted the "Federation of the Balkan peoples, and protested against the sinister designs of both Russia and Austria-Hungary upon the Balkans.

### On The Day After.

WASHINGTON. — Congressman Meyer London's attack on "preparedness," made in the House Tuesday, was discussed and discussed by his colleagues today. His division into four main classifications of the causes of the preparedness agitation and his analysis of the causes of the war have attracted attention and aroused comment.

The Socialist member declared that the manufacturers of munitions were first responsible for the preparedness wave and that besides this great influence were the imperialists, those who had been scared, and the Republicans who are using preparedness as political bait with which to trap the Democrats and embarrass them before the electorate in the coming national campaign.

London's declaration that the war was not an accident, but the direct result of the clash of the economic interests of the nations involved, has been taken up by many Congressmen, and it promises to furnish a philosophical basis for the opposition to preparedness in Congress.

London's warning to the Democrats that they were permitting themselves to be trapped by the Republicans in their preparedness agitation, seems to have aroused many Democratic members to a realization of the danger which confronts their party if they persist in their present course. They are repeating the Socialist member's phrase which, he prophesied, the Republicans would use as a slogan in the next campaign if the preparedness program of the administration, with its additional taxation burdens it involves, is carried thru: "Lick the stamps or lick the Democrats."

Many of London's colleagues called on him today in his office to congratulate him on his address.

There was a military caste in Germany, a caste brought up with the idea that everybody not in uniform was an inferior. Then there was Russia, with a population—three-fourths of which are illiterate—believing that the "White Father" is a representative of God.

These things complicated the situation, but the primary cause of the war was the economic struggle of nations. And while it was an economic contest, gentlemen, it would not have been so dangerous if it had not been for the presence of large armies and navies.

When two men get into a fight, if they have no revolvers, they would not fight with revolvers, but if they have revolvers and ammunition and large stores of explosives, at the very moment when their interests collide they will use the means they have at their disposal for destroying each other.

INTERESTING INCIDENT. LET ME attract your attention for a moment, gentlemen, to a very interesting incident. A few days before the war broke out the German social democracy was encouraged by the minister of war to continue anti-war demonstrations. I have it on the most reliable authority. The idea was conveyed to the German social democracy that the Emperor did not want to fight. The idea was conveyed to them that it was desirable to develop large anti-war demonstrations, so as to have an excuse for not fighting, so as to have an excuse for not supporting Austria in her unreasonable demands upon poor little Serbia.

I heard only a few days ago from an English lady, whose father is a member of Parliament, whose brother is a member of Parliament, whose brother-in-law is a member of Parliament that she was permitted three or four days before the war commenced to go to Germany, which shows that the people of Great Britain did not expect any war.

But what happened? There were large armies on both sides, and large navies, and the leaders of the armies said, "A fight may come at any moment. Our diplomats may not be able to reach an understanding. Now, if the fight must come, let it begin right now," so that every consideration of reason, every rule that ever inspired men to nobler action was subordinated to the wisdom of the military strategist.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Amen! Mr. LONDON. It appears that German military strategy was right. The great armies of the allies have so far been unable to take back an inch of the territory captured by the German armies during the first six weeks of the war.

Organizing armies for its protection

tection Europe has prepared the means of its own destruction. The greater the army, gentlemen, the smaller is the people which has that army. (Applause.)

EASY TO BE PATRIOT. THE GREATER the American Army, the greater the American Navy will be of which the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Mr. Gardner) talked so much, the smaller will be the American people. (Applause.)

In all parliaments we protested against the war. The socialists have no apology to make history. The socialists could not stop the war for the very simple reason that there were not enough of them. They did their best, and they spoke honestly and not as patriots.

I do not know—people talk about patriotism as something big. It is very easy to be a patriot; every fool can be a patriot. Every rogue can proclaim himself a patriot; every blackguard can sing a national hymn and wave a flag. It takes a manly man to live a life of devotion and sacrifice for the best ideals of his country. (Applause.)

That is the only kind of patriotism I recognize. I do not know what Americanism means to others, but to me Americanism means not only an opportunity to do better than the rest of the world, but the imperative duty to be nobler than the rest of the world. (Applause.)

The socialists were the real patriots and well-wishers of the people, as they everywhere opposed the war.

Little Serbia had one or two socialist representatives. Only a month or two before the Balkan war the representative of the socialist movement in Serbia delivered these significant and prophetic words:

We are opposed to war among the people of the Balkans not only because that war will be bloody and horrible, not only because it will ruin the Balkans, but because the war will not fail to bring about the intervention of the great capital States, and that intervention may mean a general conflagration in Europe, colossal bloodshed, and the disappearance of economic and political gains due to the efforts of previous generations working for centuries to realize them.

That was said in 1912. How prophetic.

The one Socialist representative in the Parliament of Serbia had the courage to speak boldly and openly against the "patriots" against the real enemies of the people, against men who sought to plunge Serbia into war, altho it threatened to bring about the general destruction of European civilization.

During the first Balkan war the international socialist movement found it necessary to call a special congress of the socialists of the world. In the resolutions which they adopted they warned the English working class, they warned the German people, against the artificially stimulated hatred between the German and the English people. The congress adopted the "Federation of the Balkan peoples, and protested against the sinister designs of both Russia and Austria-Hungary upon the Balkans.

It will be relevant to cite to you an extract from a speech delivered by the chairman, or what we would call here the leader, of the Social Democratic minority on the floor of the German Reichstag when the question of increasing the army came up in 1913. He said:

You are speaking now of preparedness, of defending our border. What you want is not a defense of our borders. What you seek is free elbow room to give full play to the economic aspirations of your imperialists. You seek new colonies. You seek to establish and maintain the prestige of Germany by the power of the sword.

And in 1913 the representative of the Social Democratic movement in Germany warned Germany against the danger of a clash with Great Britain; the very same thing was done by Keir Hardie and McDonald in the British Parliament.

I consider it a misfortune for the socialist movement of America that they have only one Representative in this Congress, who can not possibly perform his duty as a socialist with any degree of adequacy.

I feel extremely uncomfortable here, after this short service in Congress. I have to force myself on the House. I feel as if I were imposing upon you. But believe me, gentlemen, I am not inspired by any vanity or any desire to hear myself talk. I hate the process of talking. Talk is valuable only when talk is action. But I am animated and inspired by a solemn and sacred duty to express to you in the name of the socialist movement of America and in the name of the international socialist movement my abhorrence of and my

### SOLD! TO THE DU PONTS!

By LUCIEN SAINT.

MILITARISM, like capitalism, is bi-partisan. Republican Senator Henry A. Du Pont of Delaware, directly connected with the International Powder Trust, has been made chairman of a committee in the Democratic United States Senate which has to do with military affairs.

This fact, together with the illuminating story that goes with it, has hitherto escaped the eagle eye of the so-called all-seeing press.

The committee in question is known as the committee on expenditures in the War Department. It is one of a set of several committees whose function it is to look into the way the departments spend their appropriations. In the hands of an alert and able chairman, a committee of this type can prove of great service to the country.

RADICALS SWEEP ASIDE.

IN THE last Congress the chairman of this particular committee was Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington. Poindexter was a Bull Moose and a fairly radical man, as Senators go. The other members of the committee were Senators Kenyon of Iowa, Norris of Nebraska, and Lane of Oregon—each and all fairly radical men. It is safe to say that if the committee were in their control today there might be a real investigation of the War Department and the way it is spending the people's money and asking for more.

But that was in the last Congress. When the present Congress came in, altho the Senate remained Democratic, Poindexter was deposed from this chairmanship.

HIS PLACE WAS FILLED BY SENATOR HENRY ALGERNON DU PONT, of the du Pont Powder family.

CAN WORK IN DARK NOW.

IN ORDER to support du Pont in his control, the interests that dictated this deal saw to it that Kenyon, Norris and Lane should be counterbalanced by an equal number of reactionaries. So on this committee today we find, in addition to du Pont and the three just mentioned, Senators Thomas, of Colorado, James, of Kentucky, and Williams, of Mississippi.

The obvious reason for this shift, which was all done in the darkened cloisters of the party caucus room, was so that the national defense program of the du Ponts and the munition manufacturers in general should not be embarrassed by any little impertinent investigations. It would not have been good for the du Ponts, for example, had the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the War Department arranged a set of hearings at which government experts told how much more cheaply and efficiently Uncle Sam could make powder than can the du Ponts. In fact it would have been unfortunate for the munition profiteers had such a hearing been staged by Messrs. Poindexter, Lane and Company.

THERE'S POWDER TO SELL.

IT DID NOT make any difference that du Pont is a Republican and the Senate Democratic. Why should it?

What are politics between friends?

What are friends for when there's powder to sell the Government?

portance against that agitation for preparedness, which in speaking for preparedness against war will inevitably lead you into war with the navies of the world.

Mr. QUIN. Will the gentlemen yield right there?

Mr. LONDON. If you will allow me one minute. I find great difficulty in congesting so much material in so short a time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. LONDON. I will yield. It will give me time to look over my papers.

Mr. QUIN. In your judgment what influences in the United States are responsible for this wild propaganda sent out to the newspapers?

BEHIND PREPAREDNESS.

Mr. LONDON. There are three. I referred to them before. They are, first, the manufacturers of munitions, who have been exporting hundreds of millions of dollars worth of munitions, and who feel that as soon as the war is terminated they will be left without a customer, and they will need Uncle Sam's generosity.

Second, the many people who have already been scared, and who really believe that they are in danger.

Third, the very same influences that would lead you to go to war with Mexico so as to protect their capitalistic investments—the very same people who are responsible for the acquisition of the Philippine Islands and for the acquisition of Porto Rico. Their work is insidious. You do not see them or hear their names, but it is powerful work they are doing.

I say that the German Social Democrats had the courage to speak out boldly, and they said to the Emperor a few days before the war, and a few days after the war had broken out, that the military camarilla of Germany was responsible for this war, baiting Austria into insisting upon her iniquitous ultimatum against defenseless Serbia.

The socialists are not cowards. We are not afraid. More than 20 years ago I addressed an audience consisting of two good-natured fellows of the east side of New York, and every 10 minutes I would lose half of my crowd because one of them would go in to take a cup of coffee. (Laughter.) But I kept up my work. I knew the time would come when our movement would grow; when we would get more adherents. I knew the development of the United States 20 years ago did not offer a receptive soil for my philosophy and my theory, but I knew the social problem that was pressing Europe was universal in its character and that the people of the United States would awaken to its im-

portance very day; and they are awakening every rapidly.

FIGHT INSANITY.

NOW, GENTLEMEN, I want to impress upon the American people the need of fighting the insanity of preparedness with the sane, rational, insistent demand for international peace. That is why I introduced on the 6th day of December a joint resolution calling upon the President of the United States to convene a congress of neutral nations to offer mediation to the belligerents of Europe. I sent a copy of that resolution to every Member of Congress, and if you will permit me, I will just say a few words about it. This is the resolution:

Joint resolution calling upon the President of the United States to convene a congress of neutral nations to offer mediation to the belligerents in Europe.

Whereas the people of the United States, while neutral, can not be indifferent to the fratricidal conflict which is devastating Europe; and

Whereas the longer the war is continued the more does the code of physical force replace every other code of human conduct; and

Whereas the war has brought about a state of fear in the minds of millions of the American people which menaces the normal development of this Nation and beclouds the real issues which confront our generation by the artificial issue of "preparedness" against an invisible and unnamable enemy; and

Whereas a declaration by Congress in favor of an immediate conference of neutral nations will strengthen the hand of the President of the United States in his efforts for international peace; Now, therefore, be it Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, called upon to convene a congress of neutral nations, which shall offer mediation to the belligerents and which shall sit in continuous session until the termination of the war; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States that a durable peace can be established if the following principles shall be made the basis of discussion in said congress of neutral nations:

First, Evacuation of invaded territory. (Continued on Page Two, Col. 1.)

## SPECIAL TWO - PAGE EDITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST

THE first page contains the epoch-making attack on "preparedness", militarism and war by Meyer London, the lone Socialist in congress, to be found on this page, while the second page will contain additional propaganda matter. You can get this SPECIAL EDITION at the unusually low price of \$2.50 per 1,000, 25 cents per 100, postpaid. Are the jingos making headway in your town? Then distribute a bundle of this special two-page issue and watch the result!



The American Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

J. ENGLISH, Editor. WALTER WALKER, Business Mgr. RYAN WALKER, Cartoonist.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National Office, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1914, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

BUNDLE RATES.—Bundle Rates One Year to one Address: 4 copies, \$1.30; 3 copies, \$2.10; 2 copies, \$2.50; 1 copy, \$3.00.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National Office, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here is all the week's news worth while boiled down for workers so busy fighting for Socialism they do not have time to read the daily capitalist papers.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17.

News from Berlin says Franco-British forces have landed at Salonica, near Athens, Greece. King of Sweden warns parliament to arm nation to defend neutrality.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.

Convention of United Mine Workers opens in Indianapolis. Indiana legislature for wage increases and opposition to "preparedness."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19.

Strikebreaker chief killed and five others wounded in strike at Chicago. Illinois vice commission reports to state senate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.

Roosevelt writes another letter to the National Security "League" demanding that nation get into war.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21.

Taft declares republicans will win if Roosevelt is not nominated. But Taft insists on being nominated.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.

"Surrender or annihilation" is Austrian ultimatum to Montenegro. German mines wreck British trenches on west front.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23.

German aeroplanes raid east coast of Kent, England. Turks continue retreat before Russians.

ELIHU ROOT DEMANDS PHILIPPINES BE FREED; FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT SAYS, "NO."

Example by liberating the Philippines. But even as proposed, the terms are such that refusal on the part of any belligerent must be taken as conclusive evidence that justice is not what it has been fighting for.

They could have enumerated 12 or 15 other nationalities. (Laughter.)

It is rather interesting, this editorial from the Democratic weekly. Let me also read from an editorial from the Labor Leader of Manchester:

The American Socialist Party has one Representative in Congress, Mr. Meyer London, but, though he is alone, he is doing his utmost to hasten the coming of an enduring peace.

He has given notice that he will move a resolution instructing the President to convene a congress of neutral nations to offer mediation, sitting continuously until the declaration of peace. The resolution also asks Congress to affirm as essential to permanent peace:

The abolition of all armaments; the liberation of oppressed nationalities; a plebiscite of the populations of Alsace-Lorraine, Finland, and Poland concerning independence; the removal of all disabilities of Jews; the freedom of the seas; gradual concerted disarmament; the establishment of an international board of arbitration, with a commercial boycott for punishing disobedience.

That was said immediately after I had announced that I would introduce the resolution that I got out of my pocket.

We thank Mr. London on behalf of the Independent Labor Party in this country for the lead he has given.

SERIOUS STUDY.

THE SENTIMENTS that I expressed in this resolution are not the result of my imagination. They are the result of the study of peace terms and peace conditions. They are the result of the study of the economic struggle of Europe.

Two peace groups, working in France, in England, in Holland, and Germany—there is one German organization—10 peace groups have worked out a series of principles upon which a durable peace can be founded, and every one of these 10 groups favors majority of the demands contained in my resolution.

International socialist congresses held before the war and during the war promulgated the same principles. My resolution presents a consistent, logical, intelligent method of dealing with the problem of international peace.

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

THE RESOLUTION was taken seriously by the press of the world. Let me tell you something amusing. A Democratic paper published in the city of Chicago, a weekly, one of the best papers you have, called The Public, not having been informed that I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

I was in England in August, 1914, immediately after the war broke out. I introduced the resolution, but being under the impression that Senator Lane, of Oregon, was the author of it—I need not tell you that I am grateful to the Senator for introducing it in the Senate—had the following editorial on the 24th of December:

Let me tell you one thing, gentlemen: You may be very modest men—we may all be very modest men—but I refuse to believe that God Almighty has picked out some special material out of which to create statesmen and diplomats, and that He created the rest of mankind out of some common clay. (Applause.) No; we are all made of the same material, and I refuse to abdicate the right to think to diplomats and statesmen. The diplomats that they have managed the world, and that they have never body fighting except themselves. (Applause.)

I would extend democracy to international relations. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to take my resolution seriously. I would ask every Member of this American Congress to study it. You can do nothing nobler than to help bring about a conclusion of this war.

YOU HAVE LOST, MR. WILSON.

YOU THOUGHT you could put it over without trouble, Mr. Wilson, didn't you? It seemed like good politics.

You didn't think the workers would protest. But they did. And they will not vote for you now. You are weaker than you were in the last campaign, Mr. Wilson.

You thought congress would fall into line, because the masters wanted "preparedness." You did not figure on the fact that each party would want to get the credit for doing the dirty work, and would postpone much of it until after the next election.

You thought that the capitalists would stand by you because you had recommended the thing they want. But they consider that you got your pay when the panic was called off.

They are going to support the other party, Mr. Wilson, because they believe it will give them higher tariffs and more bond issues, and they are out for all the blood they can get.

You have lost the game already, Mr. Wilson. They to whom you surrendered will kick you the hardest.

Your only hope is to right about face once more and stand with the people, the working people. It is possible they might trust you. Though why in the world should they, Mr. Wilson?

Forward In Solid Phalanx! Wrest Victory From Enemy!

THIS WILL be a banner year for Socialist agitation and education. Never before, within the history of the American movement, has there been a greater opportunity for reaching the workers with the Socialist philosophy.

The democratic party, altho in absolute control of the federal government, has failed miserably. Not a single thing has been done to alleviate the suffering of the toiling masses and now, to perpetuate themselves in office, they invade the camp of their political enemy and steal their campaign-gun, "Americanism and Preparedness."

The Republican party, the mother of trusts and special privilege, guardian of predatory wealth and partner of the war trust, had hoped to resurrect the full-dinner-pail slogan with which to ride into power again, but the European war lasted too long. How could they expect to fool the people with protection-dope and an empty tin pail, in view of the fact that, since the war started, importations stopped and exportations increased by leaps and bounds?

A NEW ISSUE IS BORN. A NEW issue must, therefore, be found if the people are to be stampeded and, like cattle, betrayed and sold to the highest bidder—an issue with which could be bled the Stars and Stripes and made to shine in all its glory to the tune of the Star Spangled Banner, the sight of which would make the American eagle scream as it never screamed before. Thus came this issue, "Americanism," and "Preparedness," conceived by Republicans and partially usurped by the Democrats.

There will, therefore, be no great difference, this year, between the two old parties, other than that some arrangements will be made to dispose of the carcass of the Progressive Party, after which it will be a question of the other, advocating the same thing. Hideous foreign monsters will be paraded before us to drive us into line; their press, force and abominable work as it never did before and, if this fails to guarantee the results at which they aim, then, I predict, the rascals will order a live enemy to appear on the horizon, somewhere.

The report of the Industrial Relations Commission must be forced into the background and smothered with the din of war, the billions, robbed from the workers in the past, are at stake. The future reign of the pink-blooded American parasites must be protected against any possible interference by the workers on either the political or industrial field. Therefore, with the cloak of "Preparedness Against A Foreign Foe," they hope to secure themselves and their heirs, for ages to come, with a servile army recruited from the ranks of their victims.

THE CLASS-LINES are now drawn just as we Socialists, long ago, said they would be. Both old parties are united in principle as never before, the only difference is scramble for office, and it doesn't make much difference to the capitalist which of them wins. Neither will promise the workers anything more than they gave in the past, with militarism and hell as a premium if they get enough nomination.

In opposition to this combination, stands the Socialist Party, which represents the largest group of society. There are millions who understand the methods and aims of our party and failed to come with us. Some of them had hoped to reach the goal with a short-cut thru the Progressive party. Others had explicit faith in the Democratic party, if it ever got a chance. The Democratic party had its chance and failed, and the Progressive party is left, while the Socialist party, which weathered every storm, is here as militant as ever.

THE PLANS are now being prepared for the fray and within a few months the greatest political battle ever waged will be on between the exploiting class and the exploited class. There will be no middle ground, and this is just as it should be. Comrades, the most critical moment, within the life of the Republic, is at hand; conditions demand that every Socialist wrest victory from the enemy. This not only can be done, but MUST be done.

cherish in your religious system has been transmitted to you from the past generations, from other climes and other lands and other continents. Let us abandon that narrow conception of patriotism which consists in the doctrine, "My country, right or wrong," because there is a nobler doctrine, a higher doctrine, "My country must always be right." (Prolonged applause.)

To this higher conception of patriotism, gentlemen, I ask you to listen now. I suppose of asking and obtaining your unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks. Not that I wish to say a great deal more in the Record, do not believe in canned speeches, but I will put my remarks into shape.

I desire to thank you from the very bottom of my heart for the fairness you have shown toward me, for the encouragement you have given me. I shall not abuse your kindness. I shall only ask your courtesy. I thank you. (Applause.)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The questions and answers that followed will appear in next week's issue of The American Socialist.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPT.

Organization — Education — Solidarity. WILLIAM F. KRUSE, Director.

To reach the nation's youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement through Young People's Socialist Leagues.

Address all communications to: Socialist Party Young People's Dept., 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

KIRK'S OPINION OF THE YIPSELS. The next time anybody tries to tell you the active workers of the socialist movement are not in the Y. P. S. L., tell them to go back to the kindergarten and learn not to talk thru their lips.

Below is printed a letter from our Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "What's What?" and at present one of The American Socialist's lecturers. His heart beats warm and true for the young socialists, and all these older folks who are still on the fence regarding the question of whether or not to give us their active support will do well to heed the opinion printed below:

My dear Comrade Kruse: I am so grateful for the work you and your co-operators accomplish. Your organization seems to me a necessity in

our movement. There can be no doubt that your Young People's Socialist League enlists a very great deal of extra interest in our movement, and fortunately this interest is awakened when the mind is easily pliable and impressionable. After an average man living an average life of average experiences passes a certain age, his mind seems to stiffen and harden till it requires five times as much effort to rouse him and induce him to accept any unusual political instruction as it does while he is still in his youth.

It is not very difficult to instruct a young mind but it is an almost impossible task to revise an old life. I trust your organization will be in condition to render great assistance in the coming campaign. Go to it with your courage and character.

Fraternal yours, GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.

Norfolk, Va., is the farthest south of our eastern League, and they send in their lecture contract almost presently that it be acceptable. It depends on the dates which dates are not so expensive to decide whether or not they get the date. Each league should figure that its acceptance means that the future of the socialist movement are not in the Y. P. S. L., tell them to go back to the kindergarten and learn not to talk thru their lips.

Below is printed a letter from our Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "What's What?" and at present one of The American Socialist's lecturers. His heart beats warm and true for the young socialists, and all these older folks who are still on the fence regarding the question of whether or not to give us their active support will do well to heed the opinion printed below:

My dear Comrade Kruse: I am so grateful for the work you and your co-operators accomplish. Your organization seems to me a necessity in

our movement. There can be no doubt that your Young People's Socialist League enlists a very great deal of extra interest in our movement, and fortunately this interest is awakened when the mind is easily pliable and impressionable. After an average man living an average life of average experiences passes a certain age, his mind seems to stiffen and harden till it requires five times as much effort to rouse him and induce him to accept any unusual political instruction as it does while he is still in his youth.

It is not very difficult to instruct a young mind but it is an almost impossible task to revise an old life. I trust your organization will be in condition to render great assistance in the coming campaign. Go to it with your courage and character.

Fraternal yours, GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.

Norfolk, Va., is the farthest south of our eastern League, and they send in their lecture contract almost presently that it be acceptable. It depends on the dates which dates are not so expensive to decide whether or not they get the date. Each league should figure that its acceptance means that the future of the socialist movement are not in the Y. P. S. L., tell them to go back to the kindergarten and learn not to talk thru their lips.

Below is printed a letter from our Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "What's What?" and at present one of The American Socialist's lecturers. His heart beats warm and true for the young socialists, and all these older folks who are still on the fence regarding the question of whether or not to give us their active support will do well to heed the opinion printed below:

My dear Comrade Kruse: I am so grateful for the work you and your co-operators accomplish. Your organization seems to me a necessity in

our movement. There can be no doubt that your Young People's Socialist League enlists a very great deal of extra interest in our movement, and fortunately this interest is awakened when the mind is easily pliable and impressionable. After an average man living an average life of average experiences passes a certain age, his mind seems to stiffen and harden till it requires five times as much effort to rouse him and induce him to accept any unusual political instruction as it does while he is still in his youth.

It is not very difficult to instruct a young mind but it is an almost impossible task to revise an old life. I trust your organization will be in condition to render great assistance in the coming campaign. Go to it with your courage and character.

Fraternal yours, GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.

Norfolk, Va., is the farthest south of our eastern League, and they send in their lecture contract almost presently that it be acceptable. It depends on the dates which dates are not so expensive to decide whether or not they get the date. Each league should figure that its acceptance means that the future of the socialist movement are not in the Y. P. S. L., tell them to go back to the kindergarten and learn not to talk thru their lips.

Below is printed a letter from our Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "What's What?" and at present one of The American Socialist's lecturers. His heart beats warm and true for the young socialists, and all these older folks who are still on the fence regarding the question of whether or not to give us their active support will do well to heed the opinion printed below:

Great Interest Is Shown As Meyer London Makes Speech

By LUCIEN SAINT.

Tracing the preparedness agitation to the manufacturers of munitions of war, to the "insidious conspiracy, the secretive element of the American imperialism," and to the "old women of both sexes—frightened, scared out of their wits, honestly believing that somebody is going to fight them," Socialist Congressman Meyer London held the House of Representatives breathlessly interested while he took nearly an hour last week to talk straight Socialism as applied to the problems of the hour. At the conclusion of his speech a colleague asked that he be given more time in which to answer questions.

London told the House not only what every Socialist knows to be the truth about the preparedness agitation. He gave them also some straight stuff about the international Socialist movement and its relation to war, citing the warnings of German and British Socialists that preparedness was not really for defense, but for imperialistic expansion. London gave the members something new to think about when he showed them the relation between tariffs and war. He vigorously urged the passage of his resolution for a congress of neutrals. He demanded that democracy be extended to international relations. He denounced nationalism, declaring that there is a nobler doctrine than "My country, right or wrong," which is "My country must always be right."

LONDON'S speech has attracted widespread attention here. It is being read carefully by every sort and condition of politician, statesman and observer of current affairs. London is a trained speaker and possesses a ready humor that gives him a hearing where a less witty man would not be listened to. Sprinkled thru the printed version of his remarks in the Congressional Record for January 18 are plenty of "Applauses," "Laughters," and so forth.

It is my opinion, based on conversation with many people, that if the London neutral congress resolution had been introduced by a Democrat, the Administration would have backed it and pushed it thru.

SHARP questions were hurled at the lone Socialist when he finished his speech. One member wanted to know what would be the attitude of Socialists "if the American flag which hangs behind the Speaker of the House should be attacked by a foreign foe?" To this London replied, laying the emphasis on the word "people," that "if the American people were attacked, every socialist would rise to the defense of the American republic." But this did not satisfy the member. He asked what London means by making a distinction between the American flag and the American people. London answered:

"I want to reject the old code of national honor which we have inherited from monarchs and rulers of the old world. The distinction between the American flag and the American people is just this: That the people are living beings, thro







MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

HAVE MINIATURE LYCEUM. WAY OUT West in Washington in addition to using their share of the national lectures given in connection with The American Socialist, the comrades have a miniature Lyceum all of their own.

Mrs. G. H. Lockwood and L. E. Katterfeld are the speakers. Mrs. Lockwood started January 16 and Katterfeld will go on the road about two weeks later, when his term of office as State Secretary expires.

Nearly one hundred locals in this one State have signed up for these two lectures, which is certainly a good beginning for the Presidential campaign year.

The lectures are arranged on a pay-in basis. The locals have their choice of paying for the lectures by selling combination subscription tickets good for The American Socialist and a number of other papers or by arranging the lectures in any way they please.

American Socialist readers should use this opportunity to get their friends to subscribe.

ROLL OF HONOR

"Your paper is doing great work in opposing militarism and preparedness, and among many other lines, and I wish you the greatest success during the coming year."

E. Francis Atwood, state secretary of South Dakota, sends in a club of four, making a total of 225 subs harvested for the Great Cause.

N. C. Knutson, Malcolm, Minn., sends in a club of four. George A. Nelson sends in a list of six and gets our souvenir knife.

C. F. Florida, county secretary of Canyon County, Idaho, rushes in with a list of 15 subs. This live county organization is sending in a list every week. Comrade Florida hopes that other county organizations will do likewise.

"We can help some," writes T. S. Marble, Colorado Springs, Colo., as he fires in a club of four.

Joshua S. Smith, of Corpus Christi, Texas, renews his own sub and sends in three others for company's sake.

"We get a list of eight from Comrade Walker Smith, of Dowagiac, Mich.

"If reading the paper does any good we ought to have an increase in Socialist votes next fall," writes Comrade Arcadia, and she sends in two subs.

Comrade John A. Becker, of Sheridan, Wyo., sends in a club of four.

I hope that I will soon be able to send in a list of six and get our souvenir knife. The work should be done," says C. D. Stevenson, of Greve City, Pa.

Comrade J. E. Katterfeld, state secretary of Washington, as the first installment of subs secured on the Lockwood-Katterfeld lecture course.

Fred Broekman, of St. Louis, Mo., sends in a list of 10 and orders six sub cards, which entitles him to one of our souvenir knives. He writes, "I am going to become a worker for our own press from now on."

Another souvenir knife goes to Comrade G. A. Greiser, of Morgantown, West Va., for the list of 15 subs just received from him. He writes, "It is my opinion if we did not have The American Socialist the life of the party would be short."

Comrade Reinhold Werner, of Pittsburgh, Pa., evidently intends to stay. He rushes in with an order for 12 sub cards.

Comrade M. Van Buskirk, Bethlehem, Pa., also answers to the American Socialist. He sends seven sub cards and sends in a renewal.

"I like The American Socialist. I am with you," writes Comrade J. D. Vito, Bay Hed, Fla., as he orders four sub cards.

Local Frankfort, N. Y., orders four sub cards and Local Secretary John E. McKee writes, "We intend to keep a number of cards on hand hereafter."

WATCHE THEM GO! J. J. Frache, Syracuse, N. Y., gets 14 sub cards, while 12 more go to E. G. Shontz, Shamokin, Pa.

Isidor Hurwitz, New York City, orders 18 sub cards and gets our souvenir knife. In his message, "Our paper is a valuable weapon for the producing class, so let us be the duty of the producing class to make it powerful by getting people to read it."

Otto Vierling, state secretary of Missouri, is a good booster for The American Socialist. He orders eight cards and sends in a list of 17 subs.

Comrade S. V. Sadler, Portland, Ore., orders a bundle of 30 copies of The American Socialist for five weeks.

"This is our paper. Let us show the people what we can do for them," writes W. W. Hawkins, East St. Louis, Ill., as he sends in a bunch of 19 subs.

F. L. Packard, Dalton, Mass., rounds up four new subs and gets nine renewals.

William Schneider sends in an order for 300 copies of The American Socialist for the comrades at Glen Carbon, Ill. The Glen Carbon comrades are using their paper in Sunday distributions.

Due Stamp Dater.

EVERY Local Secretary should have a Due Stamp Canceller. We furnish dater with the necessary rubber dates for 60 cents.

If you want a check on dues payments, the only method is by dating the stamp when it is pasted on the card. The dater just fits the stamp.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Start Now! Begin the 1916 Campaign for HALF A MILLION SOCIALIST WOMEN VOTES IN 1916!

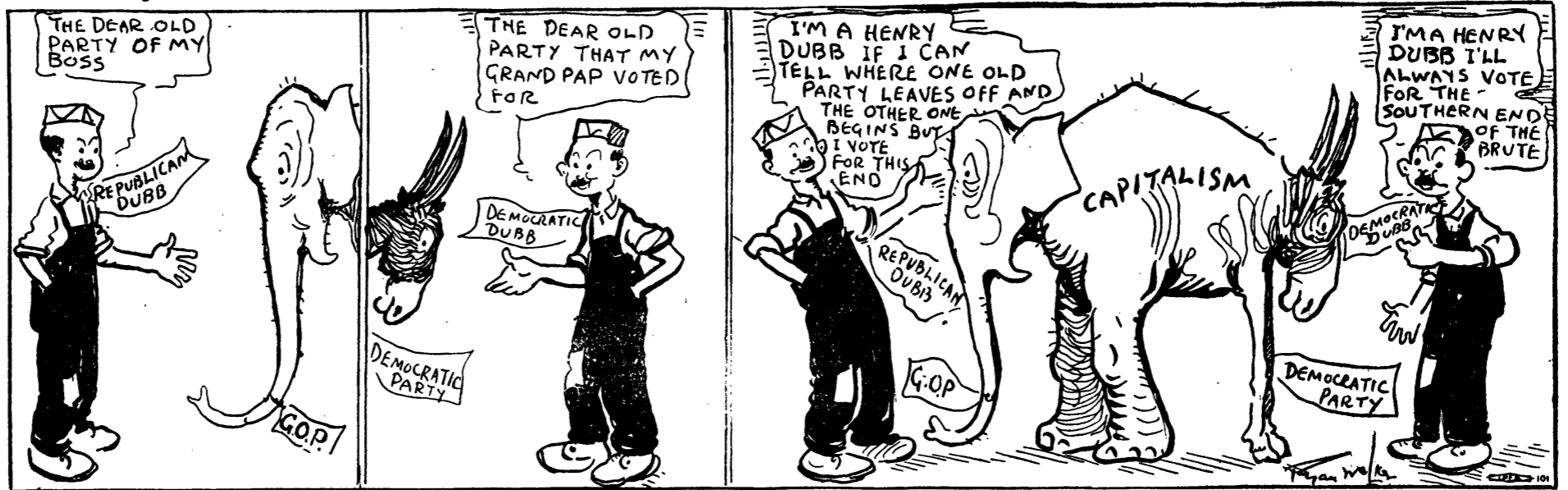
Copyrighted 1916 by Josephine Conger Kaneke.



Make that your slogan, you Jimmy Higgins! THINK of having HALF A MILLION SOCIALIST WOMEN VOTES IN 1916! THINK of HALF A MILLION WOMEN registering their protests against "preparedness" and the whole capitalist system! YOU must have these effective poster stamps. Paste them on your envelopes, literature, walls—on any surface. START NOW! There's no time like NOW to begin! You can get these stamps at 25 cents per 100—\$2.50 per 1000. Mail your orders NOW and get into the campaign for...

HALF A MILLION SOCIALIST WOMEN VOTES IN 1916! Address: THE NATIONAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

I'm a Henry DUBB If I Would Vote For Either End of That Animal - By Ryan Walker



Readers of The American Socialist Voice Views In Party Referendum

BENSON, ALLAN L.—Born Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 6, 1871. Son of a factory worker. Mother died when he was three years old. Went to live with grandfather on farm. Attended district school in winter and at age of fourteen worked by month on farm for neighbor. Left home to support himself at age of fifteen. Worked in a chair factory a year and a half, beginning at \$3.50 a week. Worked in paper mill a year. Got the only year's high schooling he ever had by quitting paper mill, taking job as janitor in high school at Osego, Mich. Left school without graduating to teach district school. Taught one winter, then went to Detroit to seek job on newspaper as reporter. Found none at first, so went to work for Peninsular Car Company as a machine hand. Last off every Saturday afternoon to go down town in Detroit and seek newspaper job. After weeks of failure, at last found a place. For twenty years thereafter worked on newspapers. Assistant managing editor of Detroit Journal, Telegraph and Chicago Inter-Ocean, and Salt Lake Tribune. Managing editor Detroit Times and Washington (D. C.) Times. Became Socialist in 1902 while editor Detroit Times, and immediately began editorially to advocate Socialism in paper. Resigned in 1907 to devote full time to continue such advocacy. Magazine writer for last 10 years. Author "Socialism Made Plain", "The Truth About Socialism", "Our Dishonest Constitution", "A Way to Prevent War" and numerous pamphlets, including "The Growing Grocery Bill" and "The Bombshell That Henry Ford Fired".

ADOLPH GERMER FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—Now that we know who are the candidates for Executive Secretary one is able to indicate his choice. Heretofore we have been treated to a series of "inspired stereotyped" letters blaming Comrade Lanfersiek for everything unpleasant in the party and were assured of an unprecedented era of prosperity if we but put Thompson in Lanfersiek's job. All the qualifications which others lack were suddenly discovered in Thompson and we were made to believe that not only is he pregnant with great ideas but also has the needed executive ability to carry them out. We are told of his great work as Manager of the Information Department—lately abolished by the National Committee—his ability as a writer and speaker. The Information Department did not require the same ability needed for Executive Secretary and the fact that Comrade Thompson often obtained prolonged leave of absence—to engage in more remunerative work—while his office ran smoothly, indicates as if other employees doing some of the work which is now credited to him.

We are told that Thompson has organization plans, etc., but unfortunately his record in the organization shows that he was not always fortunate in manifesting that organizational spirit so essential for an executive official. His name was linked with early splits in the state of Nebraska, Minnesota, etc., and his interference with the organization in those states threatened to involve the entire national organization. Since the abolition of the Information Department Thompson was in charge of the National Lecture Bureau and as such he is arranging a tour for several comrades. At the same time a private lecture is arranged in the East for Comrade Thompson. It is a sad exhibition of spirit when a comrade in charge of an official party lecture tour consents to be a party to a free lance tour. This alone should convince those who have no interest in the Thompson boom that he is far from being that ideal candidate which we are told he is.

If a change is necessary, and it seems that one is because of friction in the National Office, in which

Thompson is by no manner of means a disinterested person, then let us have a real change. Keep out of the National Office all those who either started dissensions or were participants in the same. A real change will take place if we elect Adolph Germer.

He has lately been endorsed at a big meeting of the members of locals in Greater New York (locals representing 6,000 members) after a discussion of all candidates. Germer needs no eulogies and while not endowed with a college degree, he came to us from the mines and was for years an active and trusted official of the Illinois Miners' organization. When we are in a position to place at the head of our organization, one who has had training in both the party and trade union movement, a fearless champion for Socialism in the labor movement, a gifted comrade like Germer, it is but the part of wisdom to elect him.—U. SOLOMON, State Secretary, New York.

GERMAN EFFICIENCY.—Victor Berger, candidate for the N. C. E. gave his views on "preparedness" in The American Socialist, Jan. 15th. The article is well written and carefully worded and should be thoroughly analyzed by every Socialist before his vote for the N. E. C. is cast.

He says in part, "Every citizen should devote one year between 19 and 20 to the service of his nation." "They should learn how to operate machinery and understand the make-up of an automobile, an aeroplane or a machine gun. One year of service would be sufficient to teach them all of that and a good deal more." "Girls should also learn how to give aid and comfort to the sick and wounded." "No able bodied man or woman should be exempt from this national duty on account of money, rank or class privilege. The details of that education could be easily worked out as the experience would require."

It looks, at first glance, to be a sort of a Red Cross "Scout" outfit only it lacks the claim that it is not a military organization, as a redeeming feature. He also furnishes the Red Cross with new recruits by training the girls to give aid and comfort to the wounded. The Red Cross, a group using it, to benefit himself in a material way whether it be by crushing labor's march for freedom or by grinding out the national life of a weaker people for commercial reasons.

The details that Comrade Berger says could easily be worked out would be altogether in the hands of the ruling class and I don't think that even Berger himself is glib enough to expect anything that would favor the workers to form any part of these details.

No, the graduate of this capitalist institution would not emerge a rebel and enemy of capitalism for part of the education would be to permeate him with the beauties of the system and to instill in him the sort of patriotic fervor that makes him forget his class, family and home and offer himself as a sacrifice to the War-Lords. No, it won't do. This is the German system of efficiency, modified some what, but nevertheless it is what disrupted the International and put our European Comrades in the trenches. And any Socialist who advocates preparedness of this kind is not the one to help write the National Platform as the N. E. C. may be called up to do.—I. G. SCOTT.

I think it is more important that we have the best men for the best places in the affairs of the Party Organization than that we have them in the Political field, where our work does not count much, yet I hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing my request granted.—O. E. BAKER, Chicago.

BY THE EDITOR.—In last week's issue of The American Socialist it was pointed out that the membership would be greatly aided in making a decision in the referendum now before the party; if short statements setting forth what particular fields of activity the candidates have labored in would be published. Such statements were invited. The editor has no power to force candidates to submit such statements and he does not care to undertake the responsibility of preparing such statements himself. Several such statements, however, have already been published, we are this week presenting such a statement concerning Allan L. Benson, candidate for the presidency of the National Executive Committee and others will no doubt be submitted.

GHENT DEFENDS THOMPSON.—The statements of L. E. Katterfeld regarding Carl D. Thompson and the Information Department published in a recent issue ought not to go unrefuted. They are malicious statements and are wholly unsupported by facts.

The allegation that one of the reasons for creating the Information Department was the desire to chastise John M. Work is preposterous. At least eight or nine years ago a proposal to create such a department was made by Ben Hanford. Its establishment was the result of a growing demand that could no longer be withstood. The allegation that the Information Department was largely created by the Wisconsin element is also preposterous. Whether that opposition was justified or not, it originated in no such way and it was not engineered by that element. The reference to Barnes is wholly unjustified. Work was largely nominated by the spontaneous and almost unanimous choice of the national convention of 1912 for campaign manager. The statement regarding the selection of Thompson for head of the Information Department is based upon nothing whatever. The present writer was also nominated for that position, but declined in favor of Thompson, with the statement that no member of the party was better fitted for the work.

Due to the space given me, I could show in detail the utter baselessness of every statement and implication made by Katterfeld. Such a letter ought not to have found its way into print in a Socialist publication. It is one of the weaknesses of our party organization that we have no provision for taking official cognizance of such mischievous slanders and for disciplining the offender.

Every loyal Socialist appreciates the sterling service of Carl D. Thompson. Every intelligent Socialist appreciates the value of the work of the Information Department. Largely thru the efforts of that Department, Socialist utterances have come to command respect, and Socialist administration in the municipalities has been intelligent and efficient. The word "Education" which to many Socialists had meant nothing more than the learning by rote of a few cast-iron phrases, has come to mean a schooling in Socialist principles and in current problems and Socialist methods of dealing with them. There are still some Socialists left—far too many—who cling to the phrases; but the work of education goes steadily forward, and one of its greatest stimuli has been the aid given by the Information Department. Due to many causes, of which the European war is a principal one, the party membership and vote have fallen off—as they have declined before and will decline again; but to attribute any part of this reaction to the work of the Information Department is to speak from malice and not from understanding.

Katterfeld's ridiculous praise of himself as the head of the Lyceum department may be passed over in silence. There is no well-informed Socialist that will give the least measure of support to the assault on Thompson and the Information Department ought not to be ignored. In every local and branch and in every Socialist publication, it ought to be taken up and refuted. The disruptive elements in the Socialist Party have had altogether too much to say, and it is about time to call a halt.—W. J. GHENT.

A WORD ABOUT A CANDIDATE.—The composition of the National Executive Committee for the coming year is a matter of the greatest importance. This committee will perhaps have much to do with the National

Campaign of the Summer and Fall. It will also have much to do with the preparation of the Party for that campaign before the campaign opens. In the candidacy of my neighbor, George H. Goebel, for re-election, I am specially interested. Not because he is my neighbor, but because he is so conspicuously distinct as a type of commitment we are in great need of, always in need of, but very specially in need of for the work of the next term.

Goebel has imagination and originality, well balanced with serious good sense. Thus he has originating power. He can conceive plans, and think effectively and safely on ways and means. Goebel knows our movement East, West, North and South; he has travelled all over the country repeatedly, and has always been vigorously studious of the elements of strength and weakness of our movement, and of its needs and resources.

Goebel is happily eager in seeking counsel from any person who seems to have an idea worth while, no matter how prominent or how humble the person may be offering counsel. Goebel is keenly alert to the rights of the rank and file. Goebel criticizes boldly but fraternally. Again, and this is somewhat specially important, I have seen him promptly defend his personal enemies and their plans, and boldly oppose his personal enemies and their plans, when the Party welfare seemed to justify him in doing so. Because of all these things, I shall vote for the re-election of Comrade Goebel to the National Executive Committee and hope that a large majority of the Party membership will do likewise.—GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.

MATTER OF DISTANCE.—The great majority of the nominees for National Executive Committee reside at great distances from Chicago. This fact does not necessarily mean that they are better equipped to hold office on the Committee than those residing say, within a radius of five hundred miles from seat of headquarters.

A number of comrades have been nominated who live within the distance named. Why should they not be chosen? The Party wastes hundreds of dollars each year because we persist in electing as members of the National Executive Committee those who are compelled to travel great distances to attend its sessions.

In most of the states, the executive committees are elected in the same haphazard manner. We employ when selecting our National Executive Committee those who are nearest to us.

This waste under capitalism profits none but the railroads. We have simply been aping capitalist parties of the past. They today select representatives from industrial rather than geographical divisions.

We, upon the contrary, select our committees according to latitude and longitude. In some mysterious manner the result is supposed to bring democracy into our Party.

In order to have an efficient committee, it is absolutely imperative that the members of it reside a couple of thousand miles from headquarters.—B. BLUMENBERG, Beatt Creek, Mich.

RUSSELL AND HIS WAR VIEWS.—It is not necessary I should say that I have no sympathy with the views recently expressed by Comrade Charles Edward Russell on the question of preparedness for war. All capitalist governments and all ruling and exploiting classes are alike to me. My fight is an international socialist fight against them all and I have no preference among them. I have not a particle of national pride or jingo patriotism and the only preparedness of a fighting nature that I have any interest in is the preparedness of the world's proletariat thru sound education and revolutionary economic and political organization, to smash the world's ruling classes and wipe their robber regime from the face of the earth.

But widely as I differ with Comrade Russell upon this vital question I honor the man for having the courage of his convictions and I want to say that it requires moral courage of the highest order to take the position he has taken and fearlessly and frankly express himself in the face of a hostile and overwhelming opposition. Few men in history have had the moral heroism to do that. Wendell Phillips was one and Charles Edward Russell is another. Grievously mistaken as I believe him to be, I am bound to respect his moral integrity of a high order. There is no instance in American politics where a man in order to be true to his own conscience deliberately forfeited the nomination for the presidency of the United States. Russell did this. I think there is no doubt that but for his utterance on the question of preparedness, on the very eve of the nomination, he would have been chosen as the standard bearer of the party in the coming campaign. Such men, however mistaken, are all too rare in the world.

I am led to say this much because of recent harsh criticisms of Russell which have appeared in these columns,

some going so far as to denounce him as a traitor and to demand his expulsion. I take issue with these comrades. There is not a drop of traitorous blood in Russell's veins. He is simply mistaken and it is our duty as his comrades to seek to convince him of his error. He has done as much as any one comrade to place the party and the movement in this country where it is today. I profoundly regret what I believe to be his mistake but I am sure he will right himself in due time. I too have made mistakes, many of them.—EUGENE V. DEBS.

LANFERSIEK AND GOEBEL.—It seems proper to discuss party candidates. It becomes our duty, therefore, to tell the truth even tho it may not always be agreeable. There are two candidates who should not be voted for at the same time. Either one or the other might do to vote for, but the two together do not make a combination advantageous to the party. I refer to Lanfersiek and Goebel.

Goebel was a source of constant annoyance to Barnes, Work, and myself. The limitations of dignified discussion do not permit or require specification. The fact is there. Furthermore, Goebel has drawn out of the party treasury in his time over twelve thousand dollars, more than any other person has received. Apparently, from the present condition of the party, it had no permanent benefit as a result of this large outlay.

We should never have persons on the committee who use the position to further their own interests. Hence this letter.—WALTER LANFERSIEK.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.—Due to instruction of the Legislative Committee to the Socialist Party, I am writing to ask that you insert a notice asking all comrades having any knowledge of municipal markets, to communicate with the Legislative Committee of Canton, Ill. We have the problem to deal with according to the instruction of the Local. We take the matter up with the intention of introducing an ordinance in the City Council thru our aldermen, for the establishment of such an institution in Canton.

As we haven't the information bureau to go to any more it leaves us in about the same position as the man without a country. We have been trying for some time to get information but don't seem to progress much, for the sources we have applied to so far have not been able to give us anything of value. As a happy thought some of the comrades suggested that something in The American Socialist might get us some place and directed me to act on the suggestion.

We would like to hear from towns of about ten thousand population that have such markets.—EMMA B. DENNEY, Secretary Legislative Committee, Socialist Party, Canton, Ill.

In the School Board election in Seattle, Wash., last week, the Socialist candidate received 6,122 votes in a total of 18,298 cast. The gain was 1,200 over the high vote of two years ago.

FRED WARREN The Fighting Editor

WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR SPEAKING DATES AT PICNICS, OUTINGS, ENCAMPMENTS and INDOOR MEETINGS FROM JUNE 1st TILL NOV. 7th

For dates and terms address

LECTURE BUREAU National Office Socialist Party 803 W. Madison Street Chicago, Ill.

The Last Call

This is the last call for application on the Maley-Goebel lecture course. Last week about eight locals signed up. Several others made inquiries as to how to close contracts for date. This is the last call and locals that want to take advantage of this rare opportunity of securing these two speakers should write at once for particulars to The American Socialist Lecture Bureau, 803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

EAST ST. LOUIS.—Ryan Walker had a splendid meeting here. He had his audience till 10:30 p.m.

MARION, IND.—Reports as follows: "The course was great. Over 20 persons were turned away from the Ryan Walker meeting. Walker was a his very best. One of our worst critics says he is the best he ever saw."

ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. M. Brandt, th secretary reports: "The Kirkpatrick meeting here last Sunday was splendid. A large crowd gave the speaker close attention. All of the literature was sold. We could have used double the amount on hand."

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Anna A. Maley held a good meeting here. She gave a first class organization talk.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—says "We liked the lectures given by Comrades Seidel, Kirkpatrick and Walker. They certainly aided the local."

WEST SALEM, N. C.—Comrade A. F. Hanes reports: "The lecture course is one of the best we have ever had the crowds growing larger with each meeting. The last night the house was packed to capacity."

DANVILLE, ILL.—Comrade John F. Demlow reports: "The Kirkpatrick lecture was received with the same enthusiasm as Comrade Seidel's talk. Applause greeted his utterances at various intervals and no doubt many left the hall with a different view relative to Preparedness as advocated by old party politicians. All of the literature was sold."

The Carpenter And The Rich Man.

A FEW copies of this book left. This was a regular dollar book, but we will send you one or more copies at the price of 50 cents, postage paid.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

How To Become Naturalized.

THE National Office publishes the best booklet of information on Naturalization. You need it to instruct that friend or relation who is about to undergo the examination. Price only 10 cents.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

The Road To Power.

MANY thousands of Kautsky's great book, "The Road to Power" have been sold. The original price was 25c per copy. We bought a lot at a cheap price and can let you have them at 10 cents each. This is a classic and should be read by every Socialist. Order now.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

HILLQUIT-GOMPERS DEBATE.

IF YOU have not read it you should. The labor union position, a la Gompers, and the socialist position are clearly stated, and in a most interesting way. It is especially good for union men and women. Thousands already sold at 20 cents each. We still have some left, which you can have at 10 cents each. Stock up with these. They will be good as long as Gompers is President of the A. F. of L.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.